

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2.
LESSONS FROM REVENUE FIGURES.

At the close of the fiscal year ending January 1st last, the government collected \$576,000 more internal revenue taxes on spirits and \$949,000 more on tobacco than during the year before. The beneficial results of the accession of the democratic party to power are thus already beginning to be felt. The financial policy of that party as illustrated in the master of whiskey and tobacco, has the appearance of a noble purpose and an accomplished statesmanship.

That policy may be circumscribed and unbecomingly but it will cover the entire ground there will be but little question. The financial methods as at present outlined by the performances of the democratic party, seem to be based on the fundamental idea that a large percentage of the money which it obtains from the government for salaries, perquisites, contracts, loans, or any other honest or dishonest manner, will be returned to the United States treasury again in the shape of ninety cents per gallon tax on whiskey. This policy has never been derailed into any of the democratic platforms, but the traditions, the habits and the aspirations of that party on this subject form an unwritten law of much more binding force than all the party creeds that have ever been invented. The result of this financial system will do much to reconcile the people of this country to the increased expenditures, to the non reduction of the interest bearing debt, and to the general rise of the "very hungry and very thirsty" crowd who are expected to have the management of national affairs for the next few years.

This great reform has another phase which renders it very welcome and acceptable to the intelligent portion of the human race inhabiting this part of North America. Heretofore the burdens of national taxation have been borne almost entirely by the northern half of the American people. If it be assumed that the present administration will see that all the laws relating to the illicit distillation of spirits are honestly and thoroughly enforced—as it is promised that all laws of every kind shall be enforced by the present administration—and if it be further assumed that the true southern love for the juice of the corn will not suffer obliteration or modification, then there will be no other result than an enormous increase of revenue to the government from the tax on spirits, all of which will come from the uncompromising democratic states. The inevitable consequences will be that it will be possible to remove the tax from other articles whose use is essential to northern people, and thus tend to make the necessity of the party which is now in power popular and permanent.

These are the lessons of the figures which are given in the foregoing paragraphs and it is well that due importance be given them by republicans.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH PLACES.

There are indications that as great a commotion will follow the disclosure, now being made in the great Telephone case as there was in the Credit Mobilier matter. It is possible the scandal and rascality have not existed so long, have not become so thoroughly developed and have not such extensive ramifications as in the former case, but that functionaries high in the government employ are already involved to a greater or less degree, there can be but little doubt. It is generally when thieves fall out that exposure follows. In this case it was early in the life of the coalition when some of the members became dissatisfied with the partition of the spoils, and began the disturbance. It has long been known that the New York World and the Sun are dissatisfied with the management of national affairs,—doubtless because their own influence has not been sufficiently recognized; and if these papers are not actually bringing corruption home to many eminent statesmen of like political faith, they are at least showing that their acts have been very questionable. They show that Mr. Lamar, the secretary of the interior, has violated the most unambiguous provisions of law; that the suit in the Bell Telephone company case has purposely been put in such shape that the government instead of the opposing company will have to bear the great expense; that high officials in the national council have had millions of dollars of the stock placed in their hands without cost—and that Garfield, Lamar, Joseph E. Johnston, Senator Harris, of Tennessee are all tainted by this, "the greatest scandal by which any members of any president's cabinet have ever been affected."—It looks very much like a repetition of the scheme which has so often been tried among great men—and not unfrequently with success—that of making them stockholders in companies for the purpose of getting their support in important emergencies. In this case Senator Harris says that he "sees no impropriety in gentlemen holding official positions, as Attorneys and myself do, becoming interested in an enterprise such as you suggest." In this "reform" era it was supposed that temptations of this kind would be rejected promptly and decisively, but it only shows that history repeats itself with frequency and that the cry of "reform" very often conceals a very decided tendency to corruption. Further disclosures are awaited with much solicitude in every part of the country.

"To Kentucky the criminals are the privileged classes. They are superior to the state. By the degradation of politics, by the degeneracy of the bar, by the prostitution of political influence the arm of the law is paralyzed. Read over

the story once more of lawlessness in Rowan. Recall the statements of the women driven from their homes at midnight to wander over the hills until dawn. It is just such pretenses that strengthen the arm of the murderer and nerve his heart for his deeds of violence. We have too many lawyers in the house, and their arguments read too much like the speeches delivered in the defense of criminals before a tolerant and sentimental court." Does it require any acumen to know that the foregoing extract is from a Kentucky paper? Murders and assassinations, feuds and revenges are the general order of things in that ancient commonwealth. It needs social, religious and political enlightenment; it needs more education and less gunpowder; more respect for the rights of others; more tolerance of opinion; more decency and more morality. The first enterprise which the people of that state should extensively engage in is education. Until intelligence becomes general, crime will be the rule. The Louisville Courier-Journal doubtless tells the truth in its statement, and next it should advocate the only remedy.

The people of Wisconsin ought to be desirous of having Wyoming admitted into the Union. For nearly thirty years Wisconsin has stood at the very bottom of the watershed of states. In every roll call in congress, Wisconsin is the last name which is heard resounding through its stately halls. In every census report, Wisconsin is the state whose figures complete the complicated compilation. In every newspaper paragraph which enumerates the members of the national union, Wisconsin rounds up the series and is always the final one to be printed, spoken, or referred to. There is a certain indescribable weariness in always being at the foot of the class that the citizens of this great commonwealth have an anxious longing to be rid of. There seems to be only two ways in which this result can be reached—either secure the admission of Wyoming to the Union or restore the original manner of spelling the name—Ouisconsin. By the latter way our state would take its proper place in the middle of the column, while by the other it could be only one remove from the disgrace which it has so long endured.

Not the least interesting subject connected with our state is the movement of the population. But few states in the Union have so large a foreign element as Wisconsin, yet the figures show that its proportion is diminishing. In 1860 more than one half of its citizens were foreigners, in 1870 thirty-three per cent and in 1880 thirty per cent. In 1880 the state contained twenty places, each having over 4,000 people. In eight of these places there were less foreign born persons in 1880 than there were in 1870. In Milwaukee, which is decidedly a city of foreigners, there was but a small majority of natives in 1870; and while in 1880 this part of the population had nearly doubled, the foreign element had increased but a little more than one third. During that decade the latter element was reduced in Janesville from 2,235 to 1,939, while the total population had slightly increased. In Madison there was a decrease of 410, and Fond du Lac and Watertown a decrease of 500 each. In Appleton, Eau Claire, Wausau, Ashland, Stevens Point and Racine the increase was very marked.

Rev. Sam Jones finds, according to the newspaper statement, that six increases in a sort of a geometrical ratio in the cities which are included in his tour are pitched his tents, and this town he described as one of the worst in the universe. Thence he journeyed to St. Louis, which he said was twice as bad as Atlanta. The next place against which he leveled his spiritual artillery was Cincinnati, whose wickedness he insisted was twice as great as that of St. Louis. Now he is camped round about New Orleans, and vice versa is double the amount visible in Cincinnati, as per the most authentic accounts. If this proportion continues to hold good and he makes an exhaustive tour of the country, by the time he brings up at Chicago he will find in that city a genuine Sodom and Gomorrah, with not enough righteous persons within its walls to save it from immediate and everlasting destruction. It is not at all certain that the reverend gentleman has not reduced the matter to a correct mathematical demonstration.

The banking house of Ritzinger & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, yesterday closed its doors. The trouble seems to have been too much speculation and too much real estate. Of course the first disbeliever announced that all liabilities would be paid in full. But each successive telegram in the usual way, modifies the former one, and it is now stated that depositors will receive twenty five per cent. The liabilities are named at about a half million of dollars.

Gen. Sherman, too, found no great difficulty in performing that somewhat familiar physiological feat, of putting his foot into his mouth when he opened this fact there is a suspicion that both of them got there.

The bill to increase the pensions of soldiers' widows from eight to twelve dollars per month has passed the house of representatives by a vote of 108 to 66.

Glaistone is making a new cabinet. He has such frequent occasion for fresh cabinets that it would seem the part of wisdom for him to keep a stock on hand.

If the gentleman whose lips pressed the lady's snowy brow and thus caught a severe cold had but used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, no doctors bill would have been necessary.

Some genius proposes to introduce paper shirts. Wearing paper shirts means bearing rheumatism. With Salvation Oil, however, paper shirts might still be a success.

C. E. Bowles has money to loan.

THE ICE KING'S CASTLE.

MIDWINTER REVELRY IN THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN.

Eight Thousand Tobogganers Clad in Raiment Gorged Thread the Streets—The Storming of the Ice King's Castle—A Hyperborean Saturnalia.

St. Paul, Feb. 2.—Monday night chronicled the greatest event in the history of St. Paul. The Ice Palace, the erection of which has cost upwards of \$25,000, was formally opened and given over to citizens by G. R. Finch, president of the Carnival association, and Mayor Rice. The palace is a beautiful piece of architecture, lower walls and towers surrounding in irregular lines a central tower, which is about the feet in height. Arched gateways enter the four walls, and numerous holes and windows look out on the grounds, which are richly dressed in overgrowth, among which statues of bronze and white metal stand on massive pedestals of ice. The grounds have the appearance of a vast park. In the inauguration of the carnival Monday night festivities were participated in by uniformed show-shaw and toboggan clubs from towns surrounding the city.

At 8 o'clock the procession was formed on Rice park. Eight thousand men wore to line, clad in rich colored uniforms of various styles. The sight as the line wound its way through the streets was one never to be forgotten. The walls of towering buildings were bathed in a glare of colored lights which seemed to reach the clouds, and through the world of ever changing hues, draped with banners, richly embroidered with torches, beautiful transparencies. The buildings had been elaborately decorated with many flags that fluttered in the wind. Heavy banners hung in graceful curves from cornices and architraves. The air shook with the roar of artillery, the clash of bands, and wild shout of participants. It seemed a pandemonium, a veritable hyperborean saturnalia. House-tops and windows were crowded with spectators. The tower of the chamber of commerce building and the Ryan hotel were black with people, who stood in the biting wind and watched the procession, which wound like a huge snake with phosphorescent skin through the city.

At the palace grounds the sights defied the powers of description. The palace stood a great gleaming mass, which might have been reared from the ruins of feudal ages. Over it hung six powerful electric lamps, bathing the top of tower and turret in strangely weird light, which was torn to a shroud of enchantment by colored fires which burned in the walls below, throwing their red gleam out on the white snow, which seemed to be painted in blood. Eight hundred uniformed men had been placed within the castle walls to defend it against attacking forces, which marched through the great gateway of ice in columns four.

Marching to the first gate of the castle a bugle call was sounded and the commander of the force came out on the battlement; he was summoned to surrender. A refusal was given. The forces marched to the four gates of the palace, asking surrender in each point, which was many times refused. The attacking party then formed in solid ranks around the palace and the order for attack was given. The scene that followed was a grand as it was captivating to behold. Each man on the ground held a roman candle, from which balls of fire sprang upward, creating in parabolic curves tracks of fire-balls thrown from cannons in the hands of men in the castle. Powerful muskets threw beams of light a mile in the air, harrying them sent a shower of evanescent meteors down upon the walls of the castle. For an hour a ceaseless fire was continued, when, their ammunition being exhausted, the attacking parties fell back, and a conference was held between the commanders of the two armies. The siege was raised by mutual agreement. The bombardment had managed from the ground to demolish headquarters where they disbanded.

Toboggan slides and skating rinks were filled with people until midnight. The crowds on the streets were estimated at 150,000.

AN IMPORTANT INVENTION.

Communicating with Moving Railway Trains by Telegraph.

New York, Feb. 2.—A successful test was made Monday of the system invented by Thomas A. Edison, Wiley Smith and E. T. Gilliland, by which telegraphic communication can be established between stations and moving railroad trains at all points. The experiment, which was supervised by Mr. Edison, took place on a train between Clinton and Tottenville and Staten Island. Messages had been left at Clinton and were sent while the train was going along at the ordinary rate. A large number of dispatches were also sent. About forty prominent electricians and friends of the inventors witnessed the exhibition.

Was It Better Than a Tragedy?
Boston, Feb. 2.—A long standing feud between Patrick Friel and John O'Rourke, two West End middle weights, which has threatened to end in a tragedy, was settled by London prize ring rules at a local sports resort at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. The fight was a fustian and brutal exhibition, lasting thirty minutes, at the end of which both men were exhausted. All which time both men were knocked out of their consciousness. They merely panted the air, falling to the floor from their own efforts. In the fifth round O'Rourke fell upon Friel's prostrate form and nearly crushed out his life there was left in him. Friel failing to come to time, the fight was given to O'Rourke, together with a \$100 purse.

Hobbed of Four Thousand in Gold.
Huntington, Pa., Feb. 2.—Shortly before noon, Monday, an unknown boy called at the residence of Train Dispatcher Thomas Westbrook, in this city, and informed Mrs. Westbrook that her sister Lizzy, living on Washington street, was dying. Mrs. Westbrook and her daughter hurried himself to the supposed sick sister. Finding themselves duped they returned home, only to find their residence broken into and robbed of \$4,500, mostly in gold, the savings of a lifetime, and a large number of valuable papers. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery.

Our Readers will find the finest assortment of gentlemen's and ladies' toilet sets at Prentice & Evenson's drug store, opposite the post office, and the prices are much lower than last season. They also offer an elegant line of pearl opera glasses, in all the latest styles. Very cheap.

C. E. Bowles has money to loan.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The interest of our patrons are carefully watched to sustain our hard earned reputation as leaders in first class clothing and popular prices. Eastern cities are already being ransacked to find the class of goods suitable for our spring and summer trade and also to pick up bargains in closing out lots for immediate use which are arriving daily.

FOOTER & ZIEGLER.

Elegant toilet sets at Eldredge's.

Hand Made Gloves and Mittens.

For the past twenty years I have had practical experience as a manufacturer of gloves, mittens and fur goods. I am now making to order this class of goods, and make a specialty of making over old furs into caps, gloves, etc. My work is first class, and prices as low as machine made goods. Call and examine my stock at the leather store of J. T. Wright, West Milwaukee street. I do all kinds of repairing.

L. S. HILLABRANDT.

Be sure and see the Garland stove before buying any other.

METCALF & GOWDEY.

Try Eldredge's Asthma remedy.

Notice.

WANTED—200,000 pounds of cutting tobacco. Also the same amount of fillers. Fillers tied up in bands, put in bundles. Enquire at DeLong's warehouse.

C. E. Bowles has money to loan.

Wanted—Ladies and Gentlemen in city or country, to take light work at their own homes. \$2 to \$4 a day can be easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing. We have good demand for our work and furnish steady employment. Address with stamp, CHOWN COMPANY, 234 Vine St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Read these Prices.

14 1/2 lbs. granulated sugar	1.00
15 lbs. white O sugar	1.00
17 lbs. yellow sugar	1.00
22 bars O C soap	1.00
22 bars Kirk's soap	1.00
5 lbs. X X X butter crackers	.25
5 lbs. oyster crackers	.25
6 lbs. dried apples	.25
6 lbs. dried peaches	.25

YAN KIRK BROS.

Every lady who buys her cloaks at Archie Reid's great half-price sale of cloaks, receives one Jersey, worth from \$1.50 to \$4.—free of charge.

The Cincinnati lanes have come, and are going fast, at Deuriston's.

For Rent—First one of the Conrad houses on Milton avenue on or before March 1st, 1886. For particulars enquire at residence. T. J. EUBANK.

Royal Cream Chocolate.

A highly nutritious article for immediate table use. The purest and most delicate preparation of chocolate in the market. For sale only at the China Tea Store, West Milwaukee street.

For Sale—On easy terms, the best 217 acre openings farm in Rock county. H. H. BLANCHARD.

Deeds, mortgages, contracts, leases, and all other papers pertaining to real estate transactions, accurately drawn and for reasonable fees.

C. E. BOWLES.

Lamps for tobacco warehouses, cheap at Wheelock's.

Call at Sanborn & Canniff's and see the bargains they are offering in double blankets. They also have a few good coal stoves left, which they would like to exchange for cash.

Notice.

It is absolutely important that all notes and accounts due to Dimock & Hayner have attention at once.

Janesville, January 25th, 1886.

Holiday goods and playing cards at Eldredge's.

Archie Reid's winter cloaks at half-price, and an elegant Jersey free of charge.

Tangerine oranges at Denniston's.

Nothing would give us more pleasure than to have you call and talk over coats. We have them for men, youths and boys and will endeavor to fit you nicely. Gentlemen's fur beavers at \$15.00 former price \$25.00. Call and see them.

FOOTER & ZIEGLER.

Choice bargains in real estate at any kind, and money to loan.

C. E. BOWLES.

WANTED—An opportunity to invest a few dollars in a desirable real estate or to loan the same on approved security.

Save the money you would pay for such notices as the above. You can accomplish your purpose quicker and cheaper by calling on C. E. Bowles.

Fresh lettuce, snap bunches and pure ley at Denniston's.

To be given away—150 Jerseys, worth from \$1.50 to \$4. Every lady purchasing a cloak at the great half-price sale of cloaks at Archie Reid's, will receive one Jersey free of charge.

Use the J. J. B. malt yeast.

Wolf, buffalo and goat robes, at James A. Fathens', corner Court and Main streets.

C. E. Bowles has money to loan.

The largest, nicest, pineapples, at Denniston's; 30 to 40 cents apiece.

RINK!

FIVE MILE RACE.

For a purse of \$50.00. Ehler, the champion of Ill., vs. Alexander, champion of Ind., and Minn.

SATURDAY, EVENING FEB. 6TH.

POLO!

Racine vs. Janesville, Tuesday, Feb. 9th. Benefit of Janesville team. Admission 25c. Reserved seats at Prentice & Evenson's.

FREE TRIAL.

Thousands of cases of Nervous Debility, mental and physical weakness, loss of manhood, nervous prostration, results of indigestion, excess of any kind, caused by NERVINA. Strong faith that it will cure these troubles. Send a trial package on receipt of 10 cents for postage, etc. Dr. A. G. Collins, 138 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

A WHIRL OF FIFTEEN DAYS

10 Per cent. Less Than Cost

—CLOTHING—

MERCHANT TAILORING, FUR CAPS, ETC., ETC.

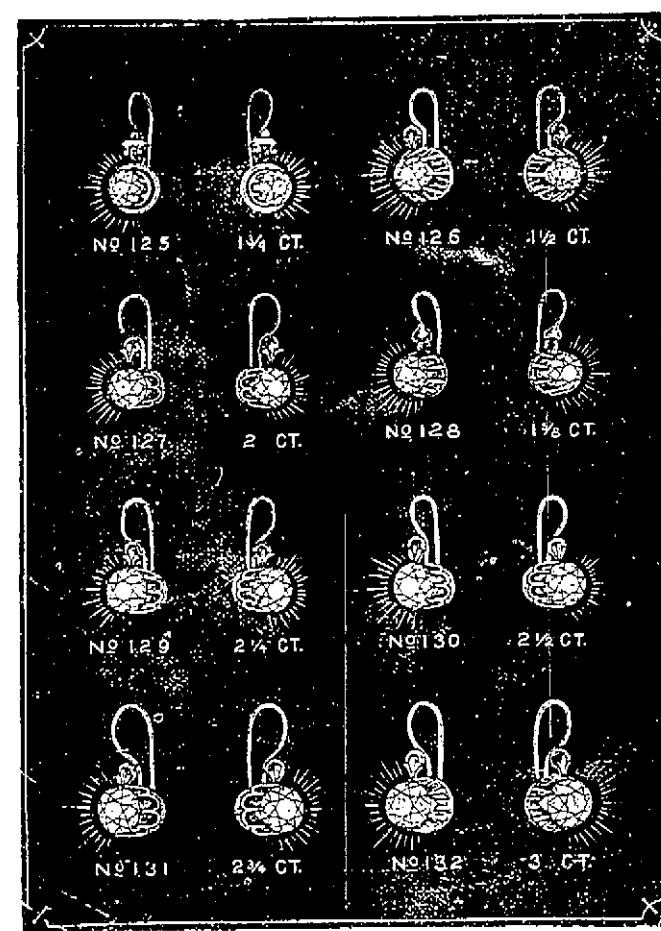
No Bankrupt Stock. Fresh Goods made this season by the best manufacturers in the country. These bargains cannot be equaled by any Clothing house in America to day. The sale will last 15 days. If you want bargains come and see us.

FOOTE & WILCOX.

FRED H. FELLOWS,

FOR FINE

DIAMONDS



DIAMOND JEWELRY.

Buys Direct From the Importers and Prices the Lowest.

East Side Jeweler.

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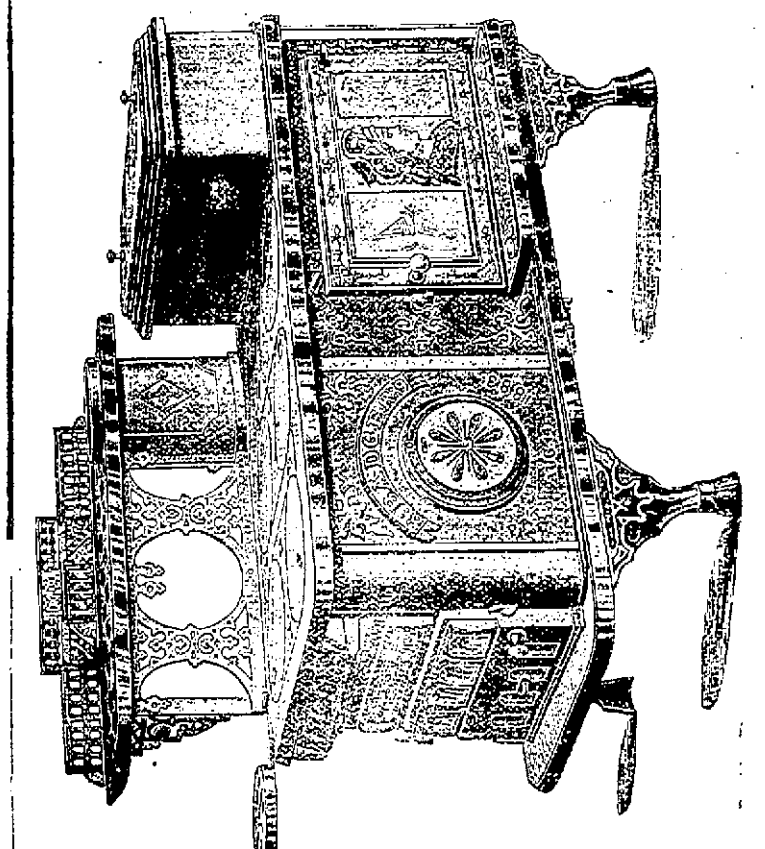
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THE

BADGER!



COOKING STOVE & RANGE

Has been in the market long enough to demonstrate that it has no equal, 250 of these popular stoves are now in use in Janesville and Rock county and they are giving universal satisfaction. If you want a cook stove or range, examine the Badger thoroughly before you buy and you will be convinced that it leads all others in point of merit.

FURNACES.

The Fuller & Warren company's Top Return Flue Furnace is the latest improved furnace in the market and has no superior as a house heater. It contains all the good points of the popular "Ruby" made by the same company, with many improvements added.

THE SPLENDID.

Among the many base burners, the Splendid occupies a conspicuous place and is acknowledged first class in every respect. It is highly ornamental in design and a wonderful heater. Examine the Splendid before you buy a coal burner and buy no other.

The Round Oak.

Wood Stove is unsurpassed in point of excellence. With a large and complete line of GENERAL HARDWARE and the above named specialties I am fully prepared for the fall and winter trade of 1885.

JOHN GRIFFITHS, Janesville, Wis.

P. S. I also have a fine line of Phaetons, open and top Buggies, Platform Spring and Lumber Wagons, at prices that will interest parties in want of this class of goods.

Hardware and Cutlery.

TIN WORK OF ALL KINDS!

METCALF & GOWDEY.

31 West Milwaukee St.

